



# Visitor Guide

The official visitor guide  
of Redwood National and State Parks

The iconic Pacific rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*) adds brilliant contrast to the verdant greens of the Redwood Coast.

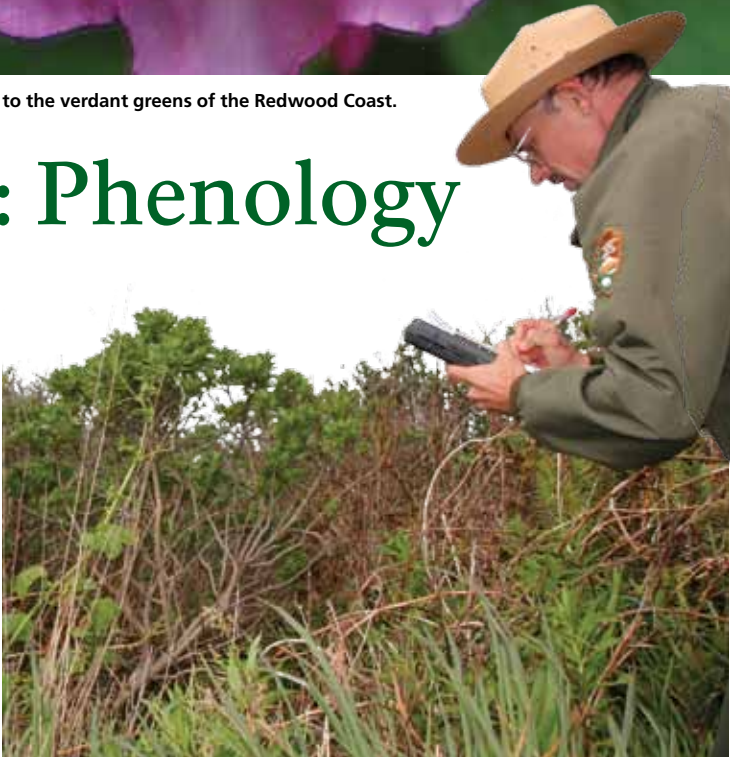
## Park Ranger’s Pick: Phenology

AS THE PLANET’S TALLEST TREES, COAST REDWOODS ARE understandably the most popular attraction at Redwood National and State Parks. And so, I’m admittedly (and pleasantly) surprised when visitors ask questions like, “When do trilliums and rhododendrons start blooming?” or “When is the best time to spot migrating birds?” While these queries may seem trivial to some, both are very important and both relate to phenology.

Phenology is the study of the various developmental stages, or *phenophases*, plants and animals undergo during their seasonal life cycle. For example, if you ever noted an oak’s leaves changing color and dropping, that was a phenological observation. Humans have recorded such observations for centuries, and because phenophases are largely influenced by seasonal variations in climate, phenology can detect climate change and how organisms respond to it. In many places, phenological observation data suggest rapid climate change and its effects, such as earlier springs prompting earlier blooming periods, which may disrupt relationships with native pollinators and foragers. Phenological events affect human societies, too—think of agricultural productivity or even the timing of your next vacation. (This year’s National Cherry Blossom Festival centennial celebration in Washington, D.C. was largely blossom-less due to one of the warmest winters on record, with blooms weeks ahead of schedule!)

In collaboration with the California Phenology Project, the National Park Service designated Redwood as one of seven pilot parks in the state for the establishment of phenological monitoring sites. Staff and volunteers visit these sites bi-weekly, record observations on the arrival of emerging leaves, flowers, fruit, and seed, and submit the data to the USA National Phenology Network (USANPN). Park managers will eventually be able to use this information to understand the local effects of climate change and make decisions to protect park resources. As more parks participate, phenological shifts on a larger scale may become clear.

Currently, we monitor 121 plants at three sites in the park. Among the species monitored are: Western trillium and Pacific rhododendron at Lady Bird Johnson Grove; riparian plants like red



Park ranger and resident phenologist Steven Krause monitors coyotebrush.

elderberry and cow parsnip near the Crescent Beach Overlook; and, silky beach pea and coyotebrush in coastal dune habitat near the Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center. Several of these species are monitored elsewhere along the coast, providing data across a broad latitudinal range. Each plant plays a vital role in the balance of the food web. Coyotebrush, for example, typically blooms later in summer after other plants have already flowered, making it a crucial fall pollen source for insects. Indeed, the timing of vegetative, fruit, and seed production affects a multitude of wildlife, and that’s just part of what makes phenology so fascinating and fun. This year I await banana slugs snacking on cow parsnips, ants plucking trillium fruit from their sepals, and band-tailed pigeons getting drunk on red elderberries!

Phenology is a great way to appreciate your parks while contributing to real science. This summer, Redwood will be offering phenology-related programs to visitors and will host local volunteer workshops to train new citizen phenologists. Your park and planet need you! To learn more and get involved, visit USANPN online at [www.usanpn.org/cpp](http://www.usanpn.org/cpp) or [www.nps.gov/redw](http://www.nps.gov/redw).

Steven Krause, Park Ranger

### Welcome to Redwood!

Most visitors know Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) as home to the world’s tallest trees—icons that inspire visions of mist-laden primeval forests bordering crystal-clear streams. But did you know that the parks also protect vast prairies, oak woodlands, and nearly 40 miles of wild coastline, all supporting a rich mosaic of wildlife diversity and cultural traditions?

We invite you to explore each of these varied habitats by hiking our extensive trail network through ancient forests and along tranquil rivers, beachcombing and tidepooling, or simply parking on a high coastal bluff to watch gray whales, ospreys, and Steller sea lions. Our moderate climate makes any season an excellent time to visit: spring releases a flood of wildflowers and migratory birds; summer brings warm, dry weather and ranger-guided activities; autumn offers sunshine-filled days and flashes of fall color; and winter invites hundreds of spawning salmon to make the ultimate journey home to their natal streams.

We welcome you to this special place, and hope you and your family’s experiences at Redwood National and State Parks inspire a lifetime of stewardship of our natural and cultural treasures.

Steve Chaney  
RNSP Superintendent (National Park Service)

Jeff Bomke  
RNSP Superintendent (California State Parks)

### Coastal Focus...4

Miles of coast to explore, but where to start? Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge is one of the largest seabird colonies in California and it’s easily viewed from Crescent City! Also, discover the best places to see other coastal and marine wildlife and what you can do to help protect them—wherever you live!

### Short Walks...6

Pressed for time, or looking for a leisurely, family-friendly way to sample Redwood’s riches? You’re in luck! Some of the parks’ most spectacular trails are also short and easy. Our recommended walks feature ancient, old-growth forests and a coastal stroll with stunning views.



### Scenic Drives...7

Just passing through? Our recommended scenic drives through ancient forests, rugged coastline, upland prairies, and oak woodlands will have you planning a return visit in no time! If you’re in a motorhome/RV or pulling a trailer, please acknowledge any vehicle type/size advisories and restrictions.

### Feeling Social?

Just add /RedwoodNPS to the URL of your favorite social media outlets:



### Essential Information...2-3

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#### History & Culture...8

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#### Camping, Backcountry, & Trails...10-11

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Redwood National and State Parks  
1111 Second Street  
Crescent City, CA 95531  
(707) 465-7335  
[www.nps.gov/redw](http://www.nps.gov/redw)







National or State Park?

It's both! In May 1994, the National Park Service and California State Parks agreed to cooperatively manage their contiguous redwood parklands. Both park systems have a long history of working together that dates back to Yosemite, which became California's first state park in 1864. Though designated a national park in 1890, Yosemite was briefly managed by both state and federal governments.

Redwood National and State Parks manages these 133,000 acres to preserve, protect, and make available to all people, for their inspiration, enjoyment, and education, the forests, scenic coastlines, prairies, and streams and their associated natural and cultural values, which define this World Heritage Site; and to help people forge emotional, intellectual, and recreational ties to these parks.

**Mailing Address**  
Redwood National and State Parks  
1111 Second Street  
Crescent City, Calif. 95531

**Web and E-mail**  
www.nps.gov/redw  
For e-mail, click "Contact Us"

**Park Headquarters**  
ph: 707-465-7335  
fax: 707-464-1812

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The Redwood National and State Parks Visitor Guide is provided by the Redwood Parks Association in cooperation with Redwood National and State Parks, 2012.

**Newspaper Editor**  
Michael Glore

Information Centers: A Great Start

Five information centers provide orientation, information, and trip-planning advice. Park rangers are on duty. Redwood Parks Association (see right) bookstores offer books, maps, and more.

**Crescent City Information Center**  
Information, exhibits, live video feed from Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, Junior Ranger workbook.  
**Location:** 1111 Second Street, Crescent City, Calif.  
**Operating Hours:** Spring–fall: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm.  
**Phone:** 707-465-7335

**Hiouchi Information Center**  
Information, exhibits, park film, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.  
**Location:** 9 miles northeast of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199.  
**Operating Hours:** Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: Closed.  
**Phone:** 707-458-3294

**Jedediah Smith Visitor Center**  
Information, exhibits, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.  
**Location:** Jedediah Smith Campground (see page 10), 9 miles northeast of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199.  
**Operating Hours:** Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season (mid-September 2012 to mid-May 2013): Closed.  
**Phone:** 707-458-3496

**Prairie Creek Visitor Center**  
Information, exhibits, park film, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.  
**Location:** 6 miles north of Orick, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway (exit off US 101).  
**Operating Hours:** Summer: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Off-season: As staffing permits—please call ahead.  
**Phone:** 707-488-2171

**Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center**  
Information, exhibits, park film, passport stamps, restrooms, picnic area, ranger-led activities and programs (summer only), Junior Ranger programs (summer only) and workbook.  
**Location:** 2 miles south of Orick, Calif. on US 101.  
**Operating Hours:** Spring–fall: Open daily, 9 am to 5 pm; Winter: Open daily, 9 am to 4 pm  
**Phone:** 707-465-7765

Don't forget your park passport stamps, available at all information centers!



We Can't Do It Alone!



Redwood Parks Association (RPA) is a not-for-profit cooperating association established to aid and support the interpretive programs within Redwood National and State Parks and other public lands along California's North Coast. Proceeds from sales at visitor centers and online (see below) are returned directly to the parks to support interpretive staffing needs, special events, exhibits, signage, and publications—including this Visitor Guide.

To learn more (or to shop!), visit RPA at: www.redwoodparksassociation.com

Park Passes

If you're an America the Beautiful Pass holder, you enjoy free entry to more than 2,000 federal recreation sites, including national parks. Now, those same benefits are extended to state parklands within Redwood National and State Parks: With your America the Beautiful Pass, you won't pay day-use fees (where applicable) at Jedediah Smith Redwood, Del Norte Coast Redwood, and Prairie Creek Redwood state parks. You may even be eligible to receive a 50% discount on camping fees, too! Of course, visitors with a California State Parks Annual or Special Pass will continue to receive the same benefits and discounts they've enjoyed at sites throughout the state.

To find out which pass is right for you, and/or to purchase either a California State Parks Annual or Special Pass or an America the Beautiful Pass, stop by any information center (see left) or visit:

**California State Parks Annual or Special Passes**  
http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\_id=1049

**America the Beautiful Pass Series**  
www.nps.gov/findapark/passes.htm



The Fine Print: What You Need to Know

**Dates and Hours of Operation**  
Redwood National and State Parks is open every day. Information centers (above), campgrounds (see page10), and day-use areas maintain regular/seasonal hours of operation.

**Sportfishing**  
Sportfishing requires a California fishing license for those 16 years-old and older and must be in accordance with California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regulations (available online at www.dfg.ca.gov). For more information, contact any information center (see above) or the CDFG Northern Region Field Office at (707) 445-6493.

**Firearms and Hunting**  
Federal law allows people who can legally possess firearms under applicable federal, state, and local laws to possess firearms in National Park Service (NPS)-administered lands within Redwood National and State Parks. It is the responsibility of visitors to understand and comply with all applicable state, local, and federal firearms laws before entering National Park Service-administered lands within Redwood National and State Parks. Federal law also prohibits firearms in certain facilities in the national park; those places will be marked with signs at all public entrances.

State laws prohibit firearms in California State Parks-administered lands.

Hunting (and/or any discharge of firearms) is prohibited in Redwood National and State Parks.

**Fees and Reservations**  
State parks collect day-use fees at entrance stations and fees are required for camping at campgrounds; camping reservations may be required (see pages 10-11). Holders of qualifying park passes may be eligible for discounts (see above).

**Permits**  
Permits may be required for scientific research, collecting, organized events, and commercial activities such as filming. Call 707-465-7307 or visit www.nps.gov/redw for more information.

**Backcountry**  
Free permits are required for camping at all backcountry campsites, available from most information centers (see page 10 for more info).

**Tall Trees Access Road**  
The gated Tall Trees Access Road is only accessible via free permit available from Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, Crescent City Information Center, and Hiouchi Information Center (see above). A maximum of 50 permits per day are issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

**Collecting and Vandalism**  
Disturbing, defacing, or collecting plants, animals, rocks, historic or archaeological objects without a permit is prohibited. Exceptions on national (NPS) parklands only: apples (five per person per day); acorns (ten gallons per person per day); and berries, hazel nuts and unoccupied seashells (one gallon per person per day). Exception on state (CDPR) parklands only: berries (five pounds per person per day).

Crescent City, Calif. Weather			
Month	Average High	Average Low	Average Precip.
January	54.1°F (12.3°C)	39.5°F (4.2°C)	11.6" (29.5 cm)
February	55.7°F (13.2°C)	40.5°F (4.7°C)	9.9" (25.2 cm)
March	56.9°F (13.8°C)	40.9°F (4.9°C)	9.0" (22.7 cm)
April	59.1°F (15.1°C)	42.4°F (5.8°C)	5.3" (13.6 cm)
May	61.9°F (16.6°C)	45.3°F (7.4°C)	3.5" (8.8 cm)
June	64.9°F (18.3°C)	48.3°F (9.1°C)	1.6" (4.0 cm)
July	66.9°F (19.4°C)	50.6°F (10.3°C)	0.5" (1.1 cm)
August	67.3°F (19.6°C)	50.9°F (10.5°C)	0.6" (1.6 cm)
September	67.6°F (19.8°C)	49.1°F (9.5°C)	1.8" (4.7 cm)
October	64.1°F (17.8°C)	46.2°F (7.9°C)	5.2" (13.3 cm)
November	58.4°F (14.7°C)	42.9°F (6.1°C)	9.9" (25.0 cm)
December	54.7°F (12.6°C)	40.1°F (4.5°C)	11.7" (29.6 cm)

**Safety**  
The wild animals, plants, waterways, and other natural features, as well as certain weather conditions that occur here, can be dangerous. For more information about protecting yourself and your parks, see page 12.

In case case of emergency dial:

911



# Ranger-Led Programs & Activities

BE PART OF A NATIONAL AND STATE parks tradition! Park rangers and other staff lead a variety of seasonally available activities and programs throughout the parks that are free, informative, and fun for all ages and backgrounds.

*Programs available mid-May to mid-September. Inquire at information centers (left) or campground bulletin boards for times, topics, and locations.*

### JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)

Children ages 7-12 have fun while learning about the people, plants, animals, and life systems of the redwood region. Allow one hour for scheduled programs at the Jedediah Smith Campground, Mill Creek Campground, or Prairie Creek Visitor Center; self-paced junior ranger activities are available at all visitor centers. See page 9 for more activities and information.



### TIDEPOOL WALK (2 HOURS, AS TIDES PERMIT)

Get your hands (and feet!) wet while discovering delicate tidepool creatures. A park ranger-naturalist leads this investigation into the hidden world beneath the waves. *Come prepared: dress for the weather; bring drinking water and a snack; wear sturdy hiking shoes or boots (no sandals) with non-slip soles—they will get wet!*



### CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS (1 HOUR)

As darkness descends on the North Coast, the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie campgrounds (see page 10) are ideal settings for an informative and inspiring night cap. Programs may include narrated slide shows, storytelling, music, and/or games. Campfire circles and outdoor amphitheaters are wheelchair accessible.



### NATURE WALKS (1-2 HOURS)

Immerse yourself in the forest, sea, or prairielands. Join a park ranger-naturalist for a down-to-earth exploration of the natural communities that contribute to one of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. *Come prepared: dress for the weather; bring drinking water and a snack; wear sturdy hiking shoes or boots with non-slip soles.*

## FAQs: Where can I...



### ...take my pet for a walk?

Pets on a leash not exceeding six feet in length are allowed only at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, and Crescent, Gold Bluffs, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches (excluding dune habitat). Unless posted otherwise and/or with the exception of guide animals, pets are *not* allowed elsewhere in the parks, including on park trails, at ranger-led programs, or in park buildings.



### ...have a campfire?

Fires are only permitted: in park-provided grills and fire rings at picnic areas, campgrounds, and designated backcountry camps; on Redwood Creek gravel bars per conditions of a valid permit; and, on national parkland beach wave slopes. Up to 50 pounds of dead and downed wood (including driftwood) may be collected from: Freshwater, Hidden, Crescent, and Enderts beaches; Redwood Creek gravel bars; and, within ¼-mile radius of designated backcountry camps on national parkland. Wood collection is prohibited in developed campgrounds. On state parklands, up to 50 pounds (or one piece) of *driftwood only* may be collected by hand per person per day.



### ...ride my bicycle?

Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes (see page 11). Biker/hiker campsites are available at all developed campgrounds and at some backcountry campsites. See pages 10-11 for more information.



### ...ride my horse or travel with pack animals?

Travel with horses and/or pack animals is allowed only in designated areas or on designated routes and trails (see page 11). Camping with horses is allowed at two stock-ready campsites along these routes; free permit may be required. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) or see pages 10-11 for more information.



### ...take my motorhome, RV, or trailer?

With the exception of major highways, the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway, and access roads to information centers and campgrounds (though length limits may apply—see page 10), motorhomes, recreational vehicles (RVs), and trailers are either ill-advised or prohibited on other roadways. Check-out the map on pages 6-7 or inquire at any information center (see page 2) for additional information.



### ...have a picnic?

Picnic tables are available at numerous locations throughout the parks, including all information centers (see page 2). **Help Keep Wildlife Wild:** never feed wildlife; properly dispose of all garbage—even crumbs; store food and other odorous items in airtight containers, out-of-sight in a locked car or bear-proof locker.



### ...find lodging?

While there are no lodging services (hotels, motels, or hostels, etc.) within the parks, lodging is available in and around nearby communities—contact local chambers of commerce (see “Area Information,” above) for more information.



### ...dine or purchase groceries?

While there are no food services within the parks, food is available in and around nearby communities—contact local chambers of commerce for more info. (see “Area Information,” above). Full-service grocery stores are available in Brookings, Ore., and Crescent City, Trinidad, McKinleyville, Arcata, and Eureka, Calif.



### ...go camping?

Camping is permitted: in four developed campgrounds; at numerous *designated* backcountry camps; and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars upstream of Bond Creek and no closer than ¼-mile from Tall Trees Grove. Permits, reservations, and/or fees may apply—see pages 10-11 for more info. Outside the national and state parks, tent, trailer, and RV camping may be available on adjacent public lands or nearby private campgrounds. Inquire at any information center or contact local chambers of commerce (see “Area Information,” above) for additional information.

## Area Information Chambers of Commerce & Visitor Bureaus

### Arcata, Calif.

**California Welcome Center**  
1635 Heindon Road  
Arcata, CA 95521  
ph: 707-822-3619  
web: [www.arcatachamber.com](http://www.arcatachamber.com)

### McKinleyville, Calif.

1640 Central Ave.  
McKinleyville, CA 95519  
ph: 707-839-2449  
web: [www.mckinleyvillechamber.com](http://www.mckinleyvillechamber.com)

### Brookings, Ore.

16330 Lower Harbor Road  
Brookings, OR 97415  
ph: 541-469-3181 or 800-535-9469  
web: [www.brookingsharborchamber.com](http://www.brookingsharborchamber.com)

### Orick, Calif.

P.O. Box 234  
Orick, CA 95555  
ph: 707-488-2885  
web: [www.orick.net](http://www.orick.net)

### Crescent City, Calif. / Del Norte County

1001 Front Street  
Crescent City, CA 95531  
ph: 707-464-3174 or 800-343-8300  
web: [www.exploredelnorte.com](http://www.exploredelnorte.com)

### Trinidad, Calif.

P.O. Box 356  
Trinidad, CA 95570  
ph: 707-677-1610  
web: [www.discovertrinidadca.com](http://www.discovertrinidadca.com)

### Eureka, Calif.

2112 Broadway Street  
Eureka, CA 95501  
ph: 707-442-3738 or 800-356-6381  
web: [www.eurekachamber.com](http://www.eurekachamber.com)

### Humboldt County Convention & Visitors Bureau

1034 2nd Street  
Eureka, CA 95501  
ph: 800-346-3482  
web: [www.redwoods.info](http://www.redwoods.info)

### Klamath, Calif.

P.O. Box 476  
Klamath, CA 95548  
ph: 707-482-7165 or 800-200-2335  
web: [www.klamathchamber.com](http://www.klamathchamber.com)

## What's Left of the Redwoods?



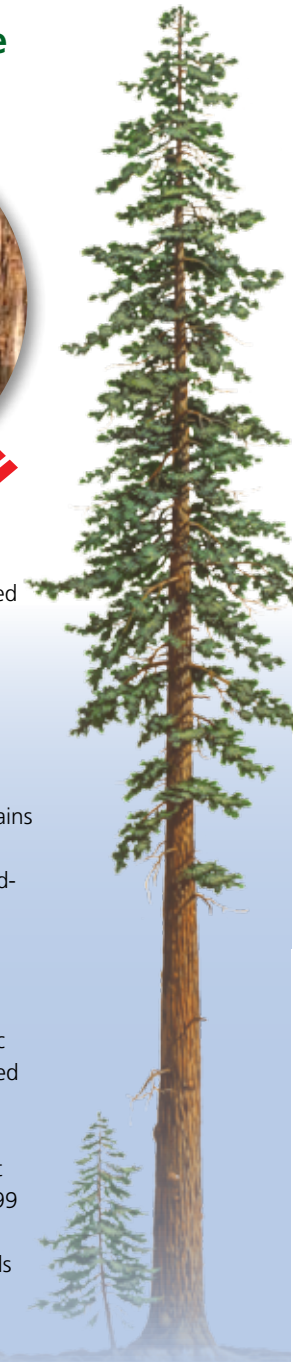
**~5% remains:**  
4.7% preserved in public lands  
≤ 1% privately owned & managed

### ...see some really tall trees?

When logging began in 1850, roughly two million acres of ancient or “old-growth” coast redwood forest canopy mantled the coastal mountains of California. Today, just about five percent remains. Redwood National and State Parks preserves over 35 percent of all remaining, protected old-growth coast redwood forests in California.

To experience these rare yet iconic forests yourself, refer to the map on pages 6-7: Shaded areas identify the general locations of old-growth forests. Most “Recommended Short Walks” and “Recommended Scenic Drives” offer easy access to some really tall trees. Most of the “Suggested Hikes” in the chart on page 11 also traverse old-growth forests.

Even travelers on major highways will catch glimpse of these giants (just keep an eye on the road!): look for ancient coast redwoods along US 199 through Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, as well as on US 101, especially just south of Crescent City, Calif. in Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park—it’s not called the Redwood Highway for nothing!



NPS COLLECTION



# In Depth: Coastal Connections

NPS COLLECTION

## The (not so) Great Pacific Garbage Patch

We've all seen litter accumulate in cities and along roadways. Much of it collects in storm drains, canals, rivers, and streams where it flows into our oceans. Driven by currents—sometimes thousands of miles from its origin—some marine debris is deposited ashore by wind and tide. Indeed, take a walk along any beach in the world and you'll likely encounter ocean garbage. Even the seemingly pristine beaches of Redwood National and State Parks are not immune to this unsightly plight. But these are just the more visible signs of a larger problem—*much* larger.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a vast concentration of floating plastics, chemical sludge, and other debris gathered by oceanic currents. Waste from across the North Pacific Ocean is drawn in by the rotational movement of the North Pacific Gyre where it becomes “trapped” in a large and relatively stable region at its center. Estimates for the extent of the Garbage Patch vary by sampling method, but range from 270,000 mi<sup>2</sup> (700,000 km<sup>2</sup>) to 5,800,000 mi<sup>2</sup> (15,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>); some reports suggest up to “twice the size of the continental United States.”

Regardless of size, composition, and location, man-made debris and garbage simply do not belong in our oceans. Much more than an eyesore, it threatens human health and safety (on land and at sea), damages critical habitat, and kills wildlife: an estimated one million seabirds and 100,000 marine mammals and seas turtles are killed each year by ingesting marine litter, entanglement, or choking.

**But you can help,** even if you live far from the ocean:

- Dispose of all trash properly.
- Participate in a beach, stream, or storm drain cleanup in your area.
- Reduce, reuse, and recycle!
- Avoid buying plastic products (they can take centuries to degrade in the ocean).
- Avoid buying products with excessive packaging.

To learn more, visit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Marine Debris Program online at [www.marinedebris.noaa.gov](http://www.marinedebris.noaa.gov)



May you never cross paths with “OG”: Ocean Garbage.  
NPS COLLECTION

Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge as seen from Pebble Beach Drive in Crescent City, Calif.

## A Seabird Sanctuary Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge



USFWS works with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

CASTLE ROCK IS A 14-ACRE ISLAND managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The island is both picturesque and very important to seabirds nesting in California. The most abundant seabird at Castle Rock is the common murre (*Uria aalge*), with more than 150,000 individuals nesting on the rock each summer. And even though you can't see them, there are also thousands of burrow-nesting seabirds present too, such as rhinoceros auklets (*Cerorhinca monocerata*). The island is closed to the public to protect nesting seabirds, marine mammals, and their habitat, but anyone can enjoy Castle Rock due to its close proximity to shore, easily seen from Pebble Beach Drive in Crescent City. This abundance of sea life is ephemeral, however—except for summer nesting, seabirds really do spend the majority of their lives at sea.

While the view from Pebble Beach Drive is not to be missed, we recommend that you spend some time at the Crescent City Information Center (see page 2) for a unique perspective of Castle Rock. From spring through summer, live video of seabird activity on Castle Rock is broadcast from the island to a large-screen display at the information center. Biologists use this same video to study seabirds and their prey (fish and crustaceans), and to learn more about how climate change and other environmental conditions impact seabirds and the ocean. Indeed, the birds of Castle Rock are “canaries in the coal mine” that help scientists monitor the health of our oceans.

More than just cool tools, the cameras are essential equipment for wildlife biologists studying the reproductive success and diet of seabirds on the island. Although challenging to operate and maintain in the harsh marine environment, they allow biologists to see things that would otherwise be extremely difficult to observe under these conditions; the cameras have documented a variety of events, including egg laying, chicks hatching, and adult birds stealing fish from each other. At the Crescent City Information Center, you too have the opportunity to witness these behaviors

## Wildlife of the Redwood Coast

Nowhere in Redwood National and State Parks is the wildlife more diverse than along the Pacific Ocean coast. A great variety of birds, tidepool inhabitants, sea mammals, and other creatures dwell in a rich mosaic of habitats provided by the sea. See map on pages 6-7 for locations mentioned below.

### Offshore

The Crescent City, Klamath River, and High Bluffs overlooks provide ideal offshore wildlife viewing opportunities. Also look for seals and sea lions from the Crescent City Harbor (exit Anchor Way off US 101).

- Harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*)
- Pacific gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*)
- Common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)
- Surf scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)
- California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*)

### Beaches

Sandy beaches ideal for birding include Crescent and Enderts beaches just south of Crescent City, Calif., Gold Bluff Beach in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, and Freshwater Beach southwest of Orick, Calif.

- Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)
- Western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)
- Western gull (*Larus occidentalis*)
- Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)
- Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*)



**Top:** Cameras on Castle Rock broadcast live video to a widescreen display in the Crescent City Information Center. **Bottom:** Common murres surround the camera system at Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge.

and more, whether the courtship displays of Brandt's cormorant (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*) or adult murres feeding their young.

Castle Rock is truly unique, but there are other seabird colonies between Humboldt Bay and the Oregon border, including False Klamath Rock in Redwood National and State Parks. With spectacular views via the easy Yurok Loop Trail just off US 101 (see “Recommended Short Walks” on page 6), False Klamath Rock is home to the second-largest colony of common murres in Northern California. And, just a little further south are Flatiron and Green Rocks near Trinidad, Calif. So don't delay—be sure to enjoy these fascinating birds before they leave their nests to spend the winter at sea!

To learn more about Castle Rock and the National Wildlife Refuge System, visit: [www.fws.gov/humboldt看bay/castlerock.html](http://www.fws.gov/humboldt看bay/castlerock.html) [www.fws.gov/refuges/](http://www.fws.gov/refuges/)

**Stephanie R. Schneider, Wildlife Biologist**  
Humboldt State University

Protect Yourself, Protect Your Parks!

See page 12 for safety information about visiting Redwood's coast.



### Tidepools

A ranger-led tidepool walk is a great way to experience these wondrous environments—inquire at any information center (see page 2) or campground bulletin board for details. Or, head out on your own to Enderts Beach or False Klamath Cove. However you explore, tread lightly and with care: tidepool creatures are delicate and their rocky habitat can be treacherous.

- California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*)
- Ochre sea star (*Pisaster ochraceus*)
- Purple shore crab (*Hemigrapsus nudus*)
- Shield limpet (*Collisella pelta*)
- Giant green anemone (*Anthopleura xanthogrammica*)

### Sea Stacks

Common along the parks' northern coast, observe the sea stack life from False Klamath Cove, including the Yurok Loop Trail (see page 6), and from the numerous pull-outs along Pebble Beach Drive in Crescent City, Calif.: the 14-acre Castle Rock near Point St. George is a National Wildlife Refuge and home to the second-largest nesting seabird colony south of Alaska.

- Common murre (*Uria aalge*)
- Brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)
- Black oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*)
- Pigeon guillemot (*Cepphus columba*)
- Double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

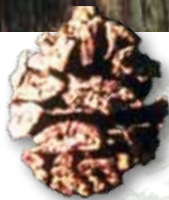




©DEAN PENNALLA / SHUTTERSTOCK.COM

Ancient coast redwoods seen along the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park (see “Recommended Short Drives” on pages 6-7).

# Three Redwoods: All in the Subfamily



Humble beginnings:  
Actual size of a coast  
redwood seed cone.  
NPS COLLECTION

THOUGH WE OFTEN SIMPLY REFER TO the world’s tallest living trees on California’s North Coast as “redwoods,” there are in fact three distinct redwood species: dawn redwood, giant sequoia, and coast redwood. Much like the members of your family, the species in this subfamily (Sequoioideae) share a common ancestry and many similar characteristics while maintaining their own unique identities.

Fossil evidence suggests that redwoods descended from a group of conifers that thrived across Europe, Asia, and North America when dinosaurs roamed the Earth—in the Jurassic period more than 145 million years ago. As Earth’s climate gradually and generally became cooler and drier, redwoods became restricted to three distinct geographic regions and evolved into the three species we know today.

All redwoods are cone-bearing trees and get their common name from their reddish-brown bark and heartwood. And, by whatever name, these magnificent trees have the uncanny ability to inspire awe and mystery. It’s a subfamily tradition!

**DAWN REDWOOD**  
*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*

Thought to have been extinct for millions of years, the dawn redwood was rediscovered in 1944 by a forester in the Sichuan-Hubei region of China. Also popular as an ornamental today, the tree is easily distinguished from its California relatives by its smaller size and deciduous leaves.

**Distribution:** Central China.  
**Height:** To 140 feet (43 m).  
**Diameter:** To 6 feet (2 m).  
**Age:** Indeterminate.  
**Leaves:** Deciduous; needle-like with small stalk, arranged opposite each other.  
**Cone size:** Like a large olive; shed yearly.  
**Seed size:** Like a tomato seed.  
**Reproduction:** By seed.  
**Habitat/climate:** Indeterminate.

**GIANT SEQUOIA**  
*Sequoiadendron giganteum*

Quick-growing and long-lived (some over 3,000 years), no tree is more massive than the giant sequoia. The General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park is the most massive living thing on Earth, with an estimated total volume of over 50,000 cubic feet.

**Distribution:** Western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains in Central California.  
**Height:** To 311 feet (95 m).  
**Diameter:** To 40 feet (12 m).  
**Age:** To more than 3,000 years.  
**Leaves:** Evergreen; awl-shaped, attached at base.  
**Cone size:** Like a chicken egg; can stay on tree for two decades.  
**Seed size:** Like an oat flake.  
**Reproduction:** By seed only.  
**Habitat/climate:** Seedlings require abundant light, are frost tolerant, and drought-resistant.

**COAST REDWOOD**  
*Sequoia sempervirens*

Coast redwoods are the tallest trees in the world. Dense forest stands grow on nutrient-rich river bars and flood plains, protected from the wind. Heavy winter rains and fog from the Pacific Ocean keeps the trees continually damp, even during summer droughts.

**Distribution:** Northern California coast, and into southernmost coastal Oregon.  
**Height:** To 370 feet (113 m) or more.  
**Diameter:** To 22 feet (7 m).  
**Age:** To more than 2,000 years.  
**Leaves:** Evergreen; both needle- and awl-shaped, attached at base.  
**Cone size:** Like a large olive; shed after 1-2 years.  
**Seed Size:** Like a tomato seed.  
**Reproduction:** By seed or sprout.  
**Habitat/climate:** Seedlings are shade-tolerant but frost sensitive; require abundant moisture.



NPS COLLECTION

## Watchable Wildlife: Roosevelt Elk

Roosevelt elk (*Cervus elaphus roosevelti*) is the largest subspecies of North American elk and one of the most commonly seen mammals in Redwood National and State Parks. Though abundant today, as few as 15 Roosevelt elk remained in California in 1925 when one of the last herds made its stand in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Since then, protection of critical habitat in parks and surrounding areas has allowed the population to rebound.

Prime locations for viewing Roosevelt elk include (also see map on pages 6-7):

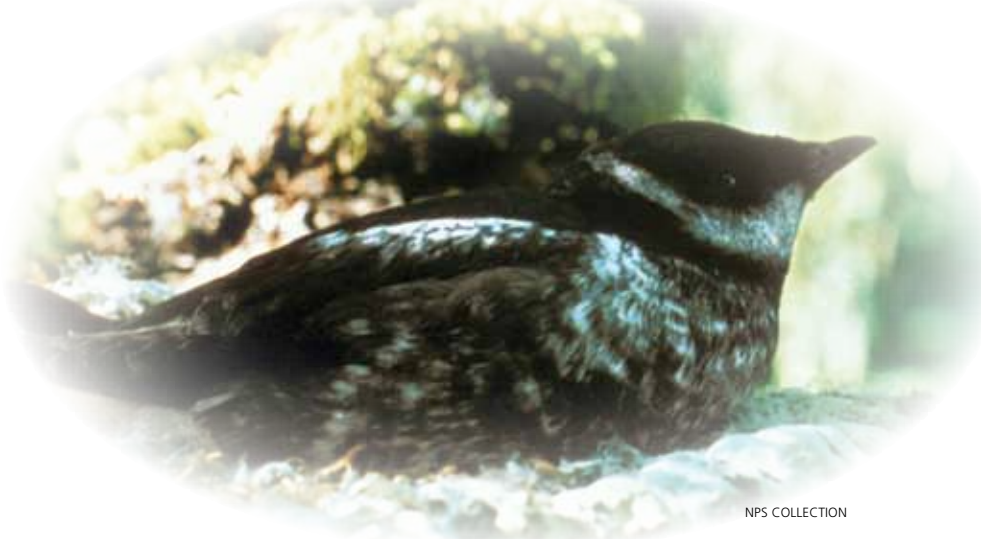
- **Elk Prairie:** Six miles north of Orick, Calif. or 34 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.
- **Elk Meadow:** Exit Davison Road three miles north of Orick, Calif. or 39 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101.
- **Gold Bluffs Beach** (day-use fee area): From Elk Meadow (see above), continue four unpaved miles on Davison Road (trailers prohibited; motorhomes/RVs not advised).
- **Bald Hills Road:** Exit Bald Hills Road one mile north of Orick, Calif. or 41 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101; continue about nine miles or more on Bald Hills Road to upland prairie and oak woodland habitat.

Elk may appear almost anywhere—even along major roads and the busy US 101 corridor. Biologists think that road kills are among the major cause of death for elk in the parks. For your safety and theirs, please respect posted speed limits and always watch for wildlife.

Adult males (bulls) weigh up to 1,200 pounds and will aggressively guard their harems, especially during the fall mating season. Female cows may be very protective during calving season, typically May–June. **Never approach wild elk!** observe them from a distance with binoculars or photograph them with a telephoto lens.



## Marbled Murrelet: On the Edge of Extinction



NPS COLLECTION

SHELTERED IN A SOFT NEST OF MOSS AND FERNS, A MARBLED MURRELET CHICK waits silently atop a massive coast redwood branch high above the forest floor. It’s parents spend their day at sea diving for small fish, returning at dusk to feed their solitary offspring. Like the fog that shrouds the North Coast, the life of the marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) is connected to both forest and sea.

Nearby, a Steller’s jay hops along the forest floor scavenging for any morsel of food. Aggressive and incredibly intelligent—they can remember hundreds of different food locations—jays and their fellow corvids (ravens and crows) flourish at the ecologically-rich edges of the redwood forest.

The edges of this once unbroken forest have increased a hundred-fold in as many years. Logging, highways, cities, campgrounds, and picnic areas open broad boulevards into the heart of the coast redwood forest. Thus exposed, murrelet chicks and eggs make easy meals for crafty corvids. As the forest edge continues to expand, the marbled murrelet lives on the edge of extinction.

**Never Feed Wildlife!** It’s dangerous to you, the fed animal, and other wildlife. It’s against the law, too! Store food and smelly items in bear-proof storage lockers. Keep food within arm’s reach when cooking or preparing. Together, we can ensure a place in the wild for a rare bird.

Jeff Denny, Park Ranger









**Directions:** *From Klamath, Calif.:* drive south 1 mile on US 101 (over the Klamath River) and exit Klamath Beach Road, following signs to Coastal Drive; after ~4 miles, the road becomes unpaved near mouth of Klamath River; continue ~ 1½ miles and turn left (east) onto Alder Camp Rd.; after 2 miles, Alder Camp Rd. junctions with Klamath Beach Road; follow signs to return to US 101.

**Description:** This narrow road with steep grades and sharp curves offers panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean and Klamath River estuary. Whales, sea lions, and pelicans may be seen from overlooks high above the crashing surf. Enjoy a picnic at the High Bluff Overlook, and don't miss the World War II radar station—disguised as a humble farmhouse and barn. Hiking and backcountry camping can be accessed from the Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge section.

**Bald Hills Road**

**Distance & Duration:** ~17 miles, one way (from junction with U.S. 101 to Lyons Ranch trailhead); 45 minutes.

**Directions:** Signed exit for Bald Hills Road is about 1 mile north of Orick, Calif. on US 101; after about 13 miles Bald Hills Road becomes unpaved.

**Description:** Ascend a steep, 15 percent grade through old-growth redwoods (with trail access to the Lady Bird Johnson and Tall Trees groves) before passing through several open prairies resplendent with spring wildflowers, Roosevelt elk, and black bear. Along the way, the Redwood Creek Overlook provides outstanding views of its namesake drainage as well as the Pacific Ocean in the distance. Further on are trailheads leading to the picturesque and historic Dolson and Lyons ranch sites. Near this southernmost part of Redwood National Park is Schoolhouse Peak—the highest point in the parks at 3,097 feet.

Drive Through a Tree?

Carving a hole through a coast redwood reflects a time passed when we didn't fully appreciate the significance of all organisms and their interplay with the environment. Yet, drive-through trees have fascinated travelers for years, offering a unique perspective on scale. Today, there are three coast redwood drive-through trees along US 101 in Klamath, Myers Flat, and Leggett, Calif. Whether we drive through, walk beside, or peer skyward to the tops of these towering ancient giants, their scale and timelessness capture our imagination and inspire our care.

Picnic area

Interpretive trail

Sportfishing

Wheelchair accessible

Boat access

Campground

Backcountry camp  
*(free permit required)*

Avenue of the Giants

About 80 miles south of Orick, Calif. (120 miles south of Crescent City), Avenue of the Giants (State Route 254) is a 32-mile scenic drive that parallels US 101 and the South Fork of the Eel River through the heart of Humboldt Redwoods State Park. Numerous public and privately operated services are available in and around communities along the route: enjoy auto touring, picnicing, camping, hiking, biking, horseback riding, swimming, fishing, or boating among thousands of acres of coast redwoods, including the largest remaining old-growth coast redwood forest in the world.

Redwood National and State Parks boundary

National parkland

State parkland

Trail

Unpaved road

Old-growth coast redwoods

0

0

5 Kilometers

5 Miles

**Directions:** Signed exits off of US 101 located 6 miles north of Orick, Calif. or 4 miles south of Klamath, Calif.

**Description:** This not-to-be-missed alternative to US 101 passes through the heart of the old-growth redwood forest in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. North to south, features include numerous trailheads, Big Tree Wayside, Prairie Creek Visitor Center, Elk Prairie Campground, and a resident herd of Roosevelt elk.

**Howland Hill Road**

**Distance & Duration:** 10 miles, one way (from Crescent City, Calif. to junction with US 199 near Hiouchi, Calif.); 45 minutes.

**Directions:** *From Crescent City, Calif.:* drive south 1 mile on US 101 and turn left (east-northeast) onto Elk Valley Road; continue 1 mile and turn right (east) onto Howland Hill Road; after ~1½ miles the road becomes unpaved as it enters Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park; continue another 5½ miles on Howland Hill Road until it becomes Douglas Park Road (paved); after ~1½ miles turn left onto South Fork Road; after ½ mile South Fork Road junctions with US 199 just east of Hiouchi, Calif.

**Description:** Just a couple miles west of Crescent City, an unpaved stretch of Howland Hill Road offers motorists an intimate encounter with the towering old-growth redwoods in Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park. Numerous pull-outs and trailheads along the way, including the Boy Scout Tree Trail and Stout Grove.

**On the Road**  
Winding, narrow roads and wet or foggy conditions can be hazardous—please obey posted speed limits and road signs. Be on the lookout for large logging trucks, especially on Bald Hills Road. Motorhomes/RVs and vehicles pulling trailers should obey size/length restrictions.

**Heavy Surf**  
The pounding surf and rip currents are treacherous. Stay away from the water.

**Steep Cliffs**  
Cliffs are likely to crumble and slide. Climbing on them or walking near the edge invites catastrophe. Because of falling rocks, walking below cliffs is dangerous. Keep away!

**Falling Limbs**  
Tree limbs can fall during high winds, especially in old-growth forests.





# History & Culture

MATT MAIS / YUOK TRIBE



Left to right: Andrea Peters, Tey-wu-lauw McQuillen, and Koy-poh McQuillen in ceremonial dress at the Yurok Tribe's 49th Klamath Salmon Festival.



## A League of Their Own

The road was dusty and long back in 1917 when three men traveled from San Francisco to see for themselves the towering trees and the impending effect of the ax. So impressed were John C. Merriam, Professor Henry F. Osborn, and Madison Grant that they immediately sought to preserve redwoods for future generations.

In 1918 they established Save the Redwoods League and since then the non-profit organization has set aside more than 181,000 acres of redwood forest and supporting lands. Through public donations and matching funds from the State of California, the League purchases stands of redwoods and helps to raise worldwide awareness of redwoods. Portions of Redwood National and State Parks comprise land donated by the League. The brown and gold signs seen along trails and roadways represent the Memorial Grove Program, started in 1921. More than 950 groves, named for individuals and organizations, have been set up, with more being added each year. They are instrumental in saving redwoods.

Save the Redwoods League has about 20,000 members from all over the world. For more information, contact the League:

**Save the Redwoods League**  
114 Sansome Street, Suite 1200  
San Francisco, Calif. 94104

ph: 415-362-2352  
email: [info@SaveTheRedwoods.org](mailto:info@SaveTheRedwoods.org).  
web: [www.SaveTheRedwoods.org](http://www.SaveTheRedwoods.org).

## A New View of Old Growth Historic Opportunities on the Berry Glen Trail

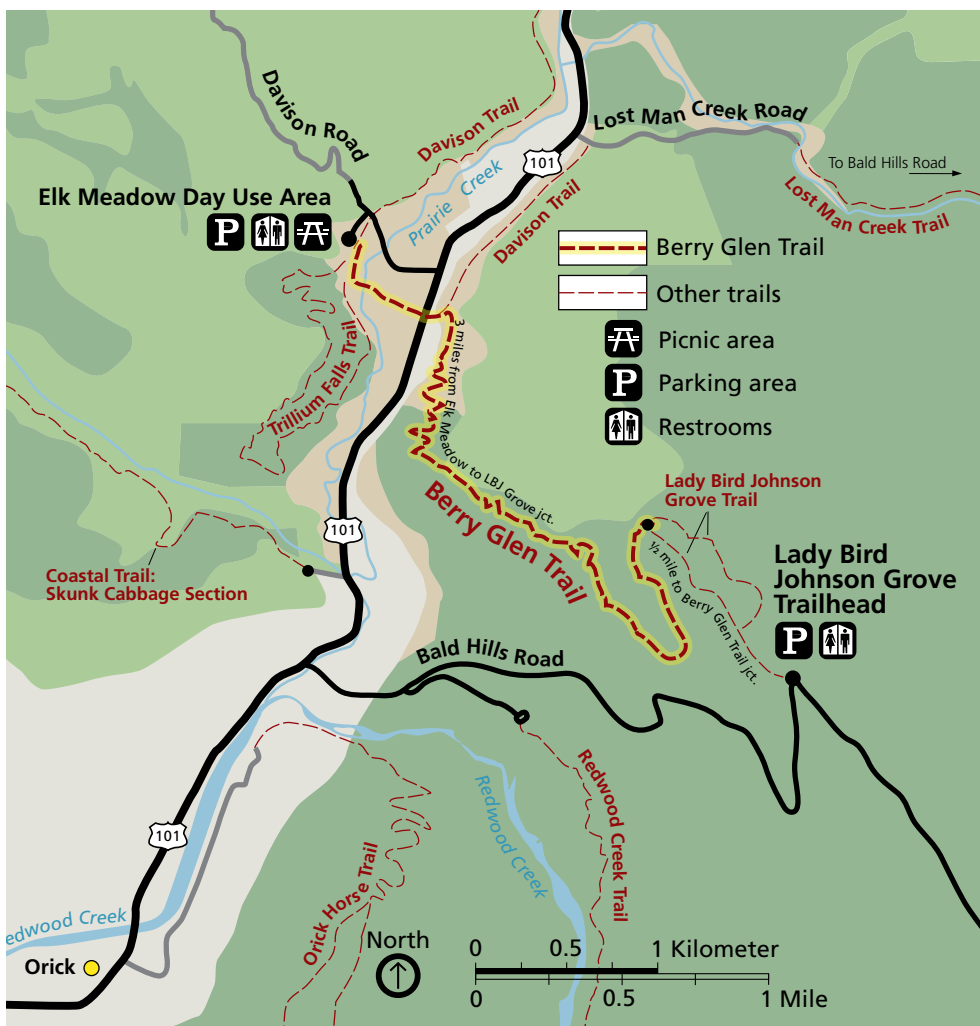


FUNDED THROUGH THE AMERICAN Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and built with the skilled labor of park trail crews and the California Conservation Corps (CCC), the Berry Glen Trail opened to the public on October 30, 2010. Visitors can now hike from Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park to Lady Bird Johnson Grove and back, all on well-maintained trails.

While the Berry Glen Trail is the latest addition to Redwood National and State Parks' extensive trail system, and the first in nearly a decade, it is by no means "new." Following portions of the original Bald Hills Road which overlays the tracks of the 19th-century Orick to Martin's Ferry Road, hikers follow in the footsteps of native Yuroks, gold seekers, and United States presidents. The trail ends near Berry Glen, where the Batrel family established a small Depression-era store and fruit stand known well to early travelers of the Redwood Highway for their delicious homemade berry pies.

Beneath a towering, fog-tipped canopy, hikers on the Berry Glen Trail will experience an open, airy feeling uncommon in old-growth forests. Returning and first-time visitors alike will delight in this newest view of the timeless redwood forest.

The Berry Glen Trail is a one-way trail with two trailheads: Elk Meadow Day Use Area and Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trail. Visitors contemplating a *one-way* hike from *either* trailhead described at right should arrange for pick-up at trail's end, or shuttle between two vehicles staged at each trailhead. For a 7-mile *round-trip* hike, follow *both* descriptions.



### FROM ELK MEADOW DAY USE AREA

**Distance:** 3½ miles, one way, to Lady Bird Johnson Grove Trailhead  
**Duration:** 2½ hours  
**Difficulty:** Moderate-strenuous  
**Trailhead:** 3 miles north of Orick, Calif. on U.S. 101, turn west onto Davison Road and continue ½ mile to signed parking area.  
**Elevation Change:** 1,200-foot ascent from Elk Meadow Day Use Area to Lady Bird Johnson Grove. Much of steep elevation change within 1½ miles of Elk Meadow.

### FROM LADY BIRD JOHNSON GROVE TRAILHEAD

**Distance:** 3½ miles, one way, to Elk Meadow Day Use Area  
**Duration:** 1½ hours  
**Difficulty:** Easy  
**Trailhead:** 1 mile north of Orick, Calif. on U.S. 101, turn east onto Bald Hills Road and continue 2½ miles to signed trailhead.  
**Elevation Change:** 1,200-foot descent from Lady Bird Johnson Grove to Elk Meadow Day Use Area. Much of steep elevation change within 1½ miles of Elk Meadow.

## Connect with Local Culture

### Klamath Salmon Festival

Visitors to the Yurok Tribe's 50th Annual Klamath Salmon Festival in Klamath, Calif. will have an opportunity to learn more about Yurok culture, shop for authentic handmade gifts, and enjoy a delicious traditionally cooked salmon feast. Beginning at 8 am on August 18, 2012, all-day festivities include a veterans' breakfast, 5k Ney-Puy Run, lively parade, full-contact Stick Game Tournament, cooking competition, live music, dancing, and even a car show. The festival is free and family-friendly, too: A multitude of childrens' activities include a bounce house, games, and balloon bending. For details about this exciting event, visit [www.yuroktribe.org/salmonfestival](http://www.yuroktribe.org/salmonfestival).

### Tolowa Dance Demonstration

Many American Indian tribes continue to pass on their language, arts, and traditions in the form of song and dance. On July 21, 2012 at 1 pm, members of the Tolowa Tribe will demonstrate *Nadosh*, a renewal dance, at the Jedediah Smith Campground day-use area, 9 miles northeast of Crescent City, Calif. (or, just west of the community of Hiouchi, Calif.) on US 199. Sponsored by the Tolowa Nation and Redwood National and State Parks, the demonstration is open to the public, free of charge, and will last about an hour. Bring blankets or folding chairs as seating may be limited. For more information, call 707-465-7764.

Come share in these celebrations of local cultural diversity!



**Top:** Roger "Bronc" McCovey participates in the Stick Game Tournament at the Klamath Salmon Festival.  
**Bottom:** Tolowa dancers perform *Nadosh* at the Jedediah Smith Campground day-use area.

## World Heritage Turns 40!



As the modern-day successor to the Seven Wonders of the World, the World Heritage List includes more than 930 sites all over the world such as the Pyramids of Giza, the Taj Mahal, and the Grand Canyon. The global community has a stake in ensuring the protection and preservation of these treasures for future generations.

Administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Heritage Convention is an international treaty adopted in 1972 and signed by nearly 190 nations. There are now 21 World Heritage Sites in the U.S., including this one. Speakers at the 1982 designation ceremony declared Redwood a legacy "whose deterioration or disappearance is a harmful impoverishment to the heritage of all nations of the world."

For more information, please visit [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org).





Get a copy of the new Junior Ranger Activity Booklet at any information center. It's just one way to become a Redwood Junior Ranger (see right)!

## Salmon's Journey

PACIFIC SALMON BRING ENERGY FROM THE OCEAN INTO THE redwood forest. Scientists think that more than 60 species of plants and animals benefit directly from this energy flow. Help the salmon swim through the watershed:

Trace the letters in "REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS," in order and without spaces, in the puzzle at right.

Start Here

After you've finished the puzzle, decode the special message hidden with- in! Without using any "X"s or any of the letters you traced in "REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS," write the leftover letters on the lines below:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_!

R	E	X	X	P	R	X
X	X	D	X	X	X	X
O	X	W	X	T	E	X
X	X	O	X	X	X	C
T	X	X	O	D	X	X
Y	O	X	X	X	N	X
X	X	U	X	X	A	X
R	X	X	X	T	X	X
P	X	X	I	X	X	A
X	X	O	X	X	R	K
X	N	X	X	X	X	L
X	A	X	X	N	X	X
X	X	L	A	X	D	X
A	X	X	X	X	S	X
X	N	X	X	X	T	X
D	X	X	T	A	X	X
S	X	E	X	X	X	X
X	X	P	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	A	R	K	S

### Be a Junior Ranger!

Want to learn even more about your parks and earn cool badges along the way? Two different programs are available for Junior Rangers at Redwood National and State Parks. Both are fun, informative, and free!

#### Self-Guided Program

Visit any information center (see page 2) and pick up a free Junior Ranger Activity Booklet. Complete the activities at your own pace while exploring the parks with your family. When you're done, return the completed booklet to any information center to get your badge.



#### Ranger-Guided Program

From games and crafts to hikes and watching wildlife, explore some of the best places in California and make new friends along the way. To get started, ask a ranger or visit an information center (see page 2) for the time and place of the next Junior Ranger activity. Get an official badge after completing your first activity. There's even more prizes to be won, but you don't have to earn them all at Redwood: You can continue at over 70 other parks around the state!



Here at Redwood National and State Parks, we're proud of our Junior Rangers. They are true partners in helping preserve these special places for future generations. Thank you!



## PORTS

Bringing the magic of the redwoods to classrooms, California State Parks' PORTS program uses video-conference technology to link students and park rangers. In existence since 2003, this distance-learning program reaches over 30,000 students per year.

Aligned with sixth grade California academic content standards, students get a behind-the-scenes look at Redwood National and State Parks—from the latest canopy research to large-scale ecological restoration efforts now underway in the parks.

For more information visit PORTS online at [www.ports.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ports.parks.ca.gov)

Below: A California state park ranger chats live with students from the "EduGator."



## Parks as Classrooms

### Don't Get Left Inside!

AT REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS, LEARNING TAKES place at all levels! For over a quarter century, two outdoor schools in the parks have offered unique, hands-on, curriculum-based education programming. National park education rangers guide students, parents, and teachers in resource-immersed field studies directly related to redwood ecosystems and the rich cultural histories of the area. All programs are aligned with National Science Standards and California Department of Education content standards for natural science, social science, and the arts.

#### HOWLAND HILL OUTDOOR SCHOOL

Situated above the Mill Creek watershed near the towering coast redwoods of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Howland Hill Outdoor School offers a variety of day-long and overnight experiences for students in preschool through sixth grade. Many students who took part in these programs in the early 1980s now return as teachers or parent chaperones, providing important generational connections to the outdoor school and the parks.

#### WOLF CREEK EDUCATION CENTER

Started in 1972 as a grassroots effort by local teachers eager to study the newly created Redwood National Park, today the Wolf Creek Education Center provides overnight programs (2½ days, including 2 nights lodging) for fourth through sixth grade students. Ideally located near Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, in-depth study focuses on prairies, wetlands and streams, and the ancient coast redwood forest.



NPS COLLECTION



NPS COLLECTION

Top: students share discoveries during a "slideshow" activity at the Howland Hill Outdoor School. Bottom: A school bus passes through the Wolf Creek Education Center entrance gate.

Programs and facility use are by reservation only. Weekend and shoulder season rental of the facilities for redwood ecosystems-related study may also be available. For more information, please contact the Education Specialist at 707-465-7391 or visit us online at [www.nps.gov/redw/forteachers](http://www.nps.gov/redw/forteachers).





The well-maintained Jedediah Smith Camground offers exceptional opportunities to camp among old-growth coast redwoods.

## Developed Campgrounds

**Jedediah Smith Campground**  
*Situated in a magnificent old-growth redwood grove on the banks of the Smith River, this campground offers hiking trails, swimming, fishing, and seasonal campfire programs.*  
**Location:** Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, 10 miles east of Crescent City, Calif. on US 199.  
**Open:** Year-round.  
**Sites:** 86 tent or RV (no hook-ups); hiker/biker sites available.  
**Facilities:** Hot showers, ADA accessible restrooms, dump station, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues, food lockers and trash receptacles, visitor center, campfire center.  
**Vehicle Length Limit:** 36-foot RV or 31-foot trailer  
**Fees:** \$35 per night, \$5 per hiker/biker; \$8 day-use only

**Mill Creek Campground**  
*Sleep beneath towering maples, alders, and young coast redwoods, with access to Mill Creek, miles of varied hiking trails, and seasonal campfire programs.*  
**Location:** Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, 7 miles south of Crescent City, Calif. on US 101.  
**Open (2012):** May 18 through September 8  
**Sites:** 145 tent or RV (no hook-ups); hiker/biker sites available  
**Facilities:** Hot showers, ADA accessible restrooms, dump station, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues, food lockers and trash receptacles, campfire center.  
**Vehicle Length Limit:** 31-foot RV or 27-foot trailers  
**Fees:** \$35 per vehicle and \$5 per hiker/biker

©LAWRENCE ROBERG/SHUTTERSTOCK.COM



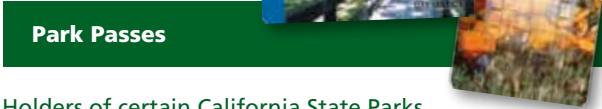
Reservations are strongly recommended for camping at the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie campgrounds between May 25 and September 2. Reservations must be made at least 48 hours in advance by calling 1-800-444-7275 or online at [www.ReserveAmerica.com](http://www.ReserveAmerica.com).

## Backcountry Camping

Backcountry camping in Redwood National and State Parks is allowed **only** in designated backcountry camps (except at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars—see below). Unless indicated otherwise in chart below, all camps feature picnic tables, food storage lockers, and toilet.

**Gold Bluffs Beach Campground**  
*Experience the wild Pacific coastline and grazing Roosevelt elk in this campground, with easy access to a secluded stretch of beach, Fern Canyon, and 70 miles of hiking and biking trails.*  
**Location:** Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, 10 miles north of Orick, Calif. on Davison Road (unpaved).  
**Open (2012):** Year-round.  
**Sites:** 26 tent or RV (no hook-ups); 3 environmental sites.  
**Facilities:** Solar showers, restrooms, wind shelters, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues.  
**Vehicle Length Limit:** 24-foot RV, no trailers  
**Fees:** \$35 per vehicle, \$20 for environmental sites, \$8 for day-use only.

**Elk Prairie Campground**  
*Enjoy ancient redwoods, grazing Roosevelt elk and black-tailed deer in Elk Prairie, easy access to over 70 miles of hiking and biking trails, and seasonal campfire programs.*  
**Location:** Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, 6 miles north of Orick, Calif. on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway.  
**Open:** Year-round.  
**Sites:** 75 tent or RV (no hook-ups); hiker/biker sites available.  
**Facilities:** Hot showers, ADA accessible restrooms, picnic tables, firepits and barbecues, food lockers and trash receptacles, visitor center, campfire center.  
**Vehicle Length Limit:** 27-foot RV or 24-foot trailer  
**Fees:** \$35 per vehicle, \$5 per hiker/biker, \$8 for day-use only



Holders of certain California State Parks Special Passes and/or America the Beautiful Passes may be eligible to receive a 50% discount on camping fees! See page 2 to learn more about passholder benefits; to purchase a pass, visit any information center.

**Backcountry Use Permits**  
Free permits are *required* for all backcountry camping, available from the Crescent City Information Center, Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, and seasonally from the Hiouchi Information Center (see page 2 for operating hours and locations).

Designated Camp	Nearest Vehicle Access	Horses	Bikes	Water	Additional Info.
North of Klamath River					
<b>Little Bald Hills</b> (5 sites)	Little Bald Hills Trailhead: 3 mi. to camp	✓	✓	Pack in or bring filter/purifier	Trough, corral, & non-potable water spigot
<b>Nickel Creek</b> (5 sites)	Coastal Trail - Last Chance Section Trailhead: ½ mi. to camp		✓ *	Pack in or bring filter/purifier	* Ride on Coastal Trail only; must walk bike ~275 ft on camp access trail.
<b>DeMartin</b> (10 sites)	Wilson Creek Picnic Area: 2.5 mi. to camp		✓ *	Pack in; no reliable source nearby	* Limited bike access; ask a ranger for more info.
South of Klamath River					
<b>Flint Ridge</b> (8 sites)	Coastal Trail - Flint Ridge Section Trailhead: ¼ mi. to camp		✓ *	Pack in; no reliable source nearby	* No riding on trails; must walk bike ¼ mi. to camp from trailhead/Coastal Dr.
<b>Ossagon Creek</b> (3 sites)	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: ~7½ mi. to camp		✓	Pack in or bring filter/purifier	No toilet (use "Leave No Trace"—see right). Permit required for overnight parking near visitor center.
<b>Elam Creek</b> (3 sites)	Redwood Creek Trailhead (hikers only): 3 mi. to camp	✓		Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries	Horse access via Orick Horse Trailhead (fees apply): ~6 mi.
<b>44 Camp</b> (4 sites)	Tall Trees Trailhead: ~3 mi. to camp			Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries	Backpackers only.
<b>Redwood Creek</b> (dispersed; no facilities)	Tall Trees Trailhead: ~2 mi. to gravel bars			Pack in or filter/purify from Redwood Creek tributaries	Dispersed camping only on gravel bars upstream of Bond Creek & no closer than ¼-mile from Tall Trees Grove.

## Backcountry Basics

Backcountry travel and camping require careful planning in order to ensure a safe and rewarding experience. Visitors should adhere to national and state park regulations and are further encouraged to follow Leave No Trace guidelines to minimize their impact on the environment. Additional regulations may apply for traveling and camping with bicycles or horses (see page 11).

Leave No Trace principles are rooted in scientific studies and common sense. The message is framed under seven Leave No Trace Principles presented below with accompanying regulations and guidelines specific to Redwood National and State Parks.

- 1. Plan Ahead and Prepare**
  - Camping requires a free permit and is allowed only in designated backcountry camps and at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars—see "Backcountry Camping," below.
  - Pets, motorized vehicles, and hunting are prohibited on trails.
  - Be sure to notify others of your travel itinerary.
  - Overnight stays are limited to a maximum of 5 consecutive days; 15 in a calendar year.
  - Proper food storage is required: Store food, garbage, cooking gear, and all odorous items in food storage lockers (where available), in food storage canisters available at the Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center, or suspended from a tree at least 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet from the trunk.
  - Inquire at a visitor center about trail conditions, water levels, fire danger levels, and tick/poison oak information.

- 2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces**
  - Do not clear new ground for camping; camp only in designated backcountry campsites (except at dispersed sites on Redwood Creek gravel bars—backpackers only).
  - Stay on established trails; do not short-cut switchbacks (it's destructive and illegal).

- 3. Dispose of Waste Properly**
  - Store all garbage in a manner that will prevent access by wildlife (see #1, above).
  - Pack out all trash; do not dispose of garbage in pit toilets.
  - Bury human waste 6-8 inches deep, at least 100 feet from water, camp, and trails. Pack out all toilet paper and hygiene products.
  - Wash yourself, cookware, and/or dishes 100 feet away from water; strain food particles and pack them out or scatter well away from campsite and 100 feet away from waterways.

- 4. Leave What You Find**
  - Collecting or disturbing natural features, plants, rocks, antlers, and cultural or archeological resources is prohibited. As part of our heritage, please leave these resources as they are found for all to enjoy.
  - Mushroom gathering or possession is illegal.

- 5. Minimize Campfire Impacts**
  - Ask about fire danger levels at an information center (see page 2) before heading-out.
  - Strive to use portable stoves only; campfires are restricted to designated fire pits and on Redwood Creek gravel bars.
  - Do not leave fires smoldering or unattended.
  - Except at Ossagon Creek (driftwood only), collect no more than 50 pounds of dead and downed wood per day per campsite.

### 6. Respect Wildlife

### 7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors

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## CAUTION

Redwood Creek may be dangerous and/or inaccessible during the rainy season and/or high flow stages. Always check with a park ranger or inquire at any information center (see page 2) for the latest conditions. Two bridges over the creek (via the Redwood Creek Trail) are only in place during summer, usually June–September.





Hundreds of miles of trails beckon hikers, bikers, and horseback riders in Redwood National and State Parks.

# Choose Your Own Adventure!

More than 200 miles of trails traverse a mosaic of habitats at Redwood National and State Parks. Whatever your interest, experience, or fitness level, there's a trail adventure for you!

The information in this visitor guide alone does not ensure a safe and enjoyable trail experience. Inquire at any information center (see page 2) for trip-planning advice and trail conditions. Maps and guidebooks are also available at cooperating association bookstores and are an essential part of any trail user's pack.



## Trailhead Security

Whenever leaving your vehicle, secure all valuables and keep them out of sight. Better yet, take them with you!



## Hiking

Suggested hikes in the chart below are just a sample of possible adventures and may not be suitable for everyone. Circled numbers next to each trail/route name reference trailhead locations indicated on the map on pages 6-7. Mid-level walks/hikes are shown in red; longer day hikes in blue. Short on time? Check-out "Recommended Short Walks" 1 – 5 on page 6.



## Bicycles

Bicycles are permitted on all public roadways open to vehicle traffic, as well as on designated backcountry bicycle routes:

**Little Bald Hills Trail**  
**Camp:** Little Bald Hills Camp

**Coastal Trail**  
*Last Chance & Gold Bluffs Beach sections*

**Ossagon Trail**  
**Camp:** Ossagon Creek Camp

**Davison Trail**

**Streelow Creek Trail**

**Lost Man Creek Trail**

Biker/hiker campsites are available at the Jedediah Smith, Mill Creek, and Elk Prairie Campgrounds and at two designated backcountry camps (see page 10). For more information, including a free Bicycle Routes brochure, contact any information center or visit us online at [www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/bikes](http://www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/bikes)



## Horses

Horses and pack animals are welcome on three designated trails, with opportunities for short day rides or multi-day trips. Camping is allowed at two stock-ready sites along these trails (see "Backcountry Camping" on page 10):

**Little Bald Hills Trail**  
**Camp:** Little Bald Hills Camp

**Mill Creek Horse Trail**  
*Day-use only.*

**Orick Horse Trail**  
**Camp:** Elam Creek Camp

Horses are also allowed on Crescent, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches, and within the Redwood Creek streambed up to the first footbridge/trail crossing of Redwood Creek.

Animals may not graze park vegetation, and must be hobbled or tied to a hitching post when unattended. Carry only pellets or weed-free feed.

Contact us for more information (see page 2) or visit [www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/horses](http://www.nps.gov/redw/planyourvisit/horses).



## Pets

While pets are family, a national or state park may not be the best place for them. Some pets may mark territory with scent or spread domestic disease, interfering with natural patterns and causing injury to wildlife. Even normally well-behaved pets can become stressed by unfamiliar surroundings, threatening visitors and wildlife in close situations, such as on trails. Predators including mountain lions, bears, and coyotes may see pets as prey, placing both pet and owner in danger.

For the safety of visitors and *all* animals (domestic or wild), and for the continued protection of your parklands, pets *on a leash not exceeding six feet in length* are allowed only at designated campgrounds, picnic areas, public roads, parking areas, and Crescent, Gold Bluffs, Hidden, and Freshwater beaches. Unless posted otherwise and/or with the exception of guide animals, pets are *not* allowed elsewhere in the parks, including on park trails, at ranger-led programs, or in park buildings.

**Thank you for your cooperation!**

## Suggested Hikes

Trail/Route Name(s)	Trailhead(s)	Distance/Duration (Approx.)	Difficulty	Additional Info.
Mid-Level Walks/Hikes				
6 <b>Damnation Creek</b>	Pullout at milepost 16 on west side of US 101	4¼ miles (out and back) / 3 hours round-trip	Strenuous: Steep 1100-foot descent/ ascent (out and back) with switchbacks.	Old-growth redwoods, Damnation Creek, rugged coast and tidepools.
7 <b>South Fork / Rhododendron / Brown Creek</b>	1¾ miles north of Elk Prairie on east side of Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	3½-mile loop / 2 hours	Moderate (overall): Steep ascent on South Fork Trail.	Loop: South Fork Trail east, Rhododendron Trail northwest, Brown Creek Trail south.
8 <b>Prairie Creek / Foothill</b>	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	2½-mile loop / 1 hour	Easy (overall): Relatively level.	Loop: Prairie Creek Trail north, east across parkway to Foothill Trail, Foothill Trail south, west across parkway to Prairie Creek Visitor Center.
9 <b>Trillium Falls</b>	Elk Meadow Day Use Area: 3 miles north of Orick, Calif. off US 101.	2¾-mile loop / 1½ hours	Moderate: Some non-steep grades.	Old-growth redwoods, Trillium falls, Roosevelt elk.
Longer Day Hikes				
10 <b>Mill Creek</b>	1½ miles southwest of Stout Grove on Howland Hill Rd., <b>or</b> just across footbridge from Jedediah Smith Campground ( <i>summer only</i> )	6 miles (out and back) <b>or</b> 5 miles as a loop via Stout Grove and Howland Hill Road ( <i>summer only</i> ) / 3-4 hours	Easy: Relatively level.	Mill Creek Footbridges across Smith River (from/to Jedediah Smith Campground) and Mill Creek available in summer only.
11 <b>Boy Scout Tree</b>	<i>From Crescent City, Calif.:</i> 3½ miles east of Elk Valley Road on Howland Hill Road (unpaved through park).	5½ miles (out and back) / 4 hours round-trip	Moderate: Some steep grades with switchbacks.	Old-growth redwoods, riparian corridor, Fern Falls, Boy Scout Tree (optional).
12 <b>Coastal Trail - Last Chance Section</b> Crescent Beach Overlook to Damnation Creek Trail	Crescent Beach Overlook: Southern end of Enderts Beach Road (just south of Crescent City, Calif.).	13 miles (out and back) / 6-9 hours round-trip	Strenuous: Steep 1000-foot descent/ ascent (out and back) over 1-mile section south of Nickel Creek.	Ocean views, Enderts Beach (via side trip), Damnation Creek, old-growth redwoods
13 <b>Fern Canyon / Friendship Ridge / West Ridge / Coastal Trail</b>	Fern Canyon Trailhead and parking area at end of Davison Road	7-mile loop / 4 hours	Moderate (overall): Steep grades and switchbacks on Friendship Ridge Trail.	Loop: Fern Canyon Trail east, Friendship Ridge Trail north, West Ridge Trail northwest, Coastal Trail south.
14 <b>James Irvine / Clintonia / Miners Ridge</b>	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	6½-mile loop / 3-4 hours	Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Clintonia and Miners Ridge trails	James Irvine Trail northwest, Clintonia Trail south, Miners Ridge Trail southeast.
15 <b>James Irvine / Fern Canyon / Davison Road / Miners Ridge</b>	Prairie Creek Visitor Center: 1 mile north of US 101 on the Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway	12-mile loop / 6 hours	Moderate (overall): Some steep grades on Miners Ridge Trail.	James Irvine Trail northwest then southwest into Fern Canyon, Davison Road south, Miners Ridge Trail southeast.
<b>Tall Trees</b> 16 <i>Trailhead accessible only via free permit from Kuchel Visitor Center, or Crescent City or Hiouchi info centers.</i>	6½ miles southeast of US 101 on Bald Hills Road, then 6½ miles south on unpaved Tall Trees Access Road.	3½-mile semi-loop / 4 hours ( <i>includes drive to/from trailhead</i> )	Moderately strenuous: 800-foot descent/ascent (out and back) over 1¼ miles to/from Tall Trees Grove.	Old-growth redwoods, Redwood Creek access, Tall Trees Grove.



# Who Turned Out the Lights?

IF IT SEEMS A BIT DARKER DURING your next visit to Redwood, that’s a good thing! It’s no accident, either. Just as the parks protect old-growth forests and other resources, we’re also working hard to preserve a dark night sky as it may have been seen centuries ago. Unfortunately, that view is gradually disappearing with increased use of artificial outdoor lighting in our communities. It’s a global phenomenon commonly known as light pollution.

When properly directed with the appropriate intensity, artifical light can undoubtedly be a good thing—especially at night. Light pollution and excessive lighting, however, can be harmful to humans. It can interfere with our daily rhythm, interrupting sleep patterns and affecting our energy levels. When constantly exposed to bright lights, our eyes don’t have the ability to develop nighttime vision. Glare (excessive brightness) from outside lighting further reduces visibility, concealing potential dangers in the shadows. Some communities have actually experienced a *decrease* in crime by reducing or eliminating nighttime lighting in some areas.

Excessive lighting impacts wild animals, too—bats, coyotes, bobcats, deer, and elk rely on darkness to safely move about the parks. Impaired night vision can cause difficulty foraging for food, a decline in reproduction, and/or increased exposure to predators. For the millions of birds navigating the park coastline on the Pacific Flyway, light pollution has been shown to cause nocturnal migrating birds to become lost and confused to the point of exhaus-

tion. Each year across North America, 100 million birds die in collisions with lighted buildings and towers.

Even insects are impacted by artificial lighting. Moths and other bugs are attracted to bright lights at night causing them to expend too much energy, interfering with mating and migration, and making them easy targets for bats. This, in turn, affects other species that rely on insects for food or pollination.

In the United States alone, billions of dollars are spent on unnecessary lighting, with over \$2.2 billion going into the nighttime sky via unshielded outdoor lights. These lights are directly responsible for 14.7 million tons of carbon dioxide waste. Simply reducing and removing unnecessary lighting saves money and energy, often at minimal expense.

Working with the International Dark-Sky Association, Redwood recently inventoried and evaluated every outdoor light fixture in the parks. Funding for the study was provided by the National Park Service Night Sky Program, with similar inventories conducted in at least 12 other national parks. Lighting fixtures in the parks are being removed or retrofitted with more efficient technologies.

The parks also received funding from the National Park Foundation to provide scholarships for four high school students to attend a unique summer camp at Wolf Creek Education Center in 2012. Sponsored by the Oregon Museum of Science



and Industry, students/campers will learn to produce short educational web videos promoting the importance of dark skies.

With the reduction of park-produced light pollution and the completion of the summer camp program, Redwood will meet all the criteria to become officially recognized as an International Dark Sky Park.

Who turned out the lights? We did! But so can you: Visit [www.darksky.org](http://www.darksky.org) or [www.nature.nps.gov/night](http://www.nature.nps.gov/night) for some easy and inexpensive actions you can take right now to make things a little darker.

*Debbie Savage, Park Ranger*



As a participant in both the National Park Service Climate Friendly Parks and California State Parks Cool Parks programs, Redwood National and State Parks belongs to an enterprising network of parks putting climate-friendly behavior at the forefront of sustainability planning. By conducting an emission inventory, setting emission reduction goals, developing an Action Plan, and committing to educate staff, visitors, and the community about climate change, Redwood is taking a leading role in climate change response.

In addition to “turning out the lights” (see left), here are some of the more visible climate-friendly actions Redwood has already taken to help preserve our natural and cultural treasures for future generations:

- **In collaboration with Humboldt State University’s Schatz Energy Research Center, existing facilities are being retrofitted with energy efficient technologies that reduce or eliminate energy consumption.**
- **Fleet sizes have been reduced and conventional vehicles replaced with fuel/energy efficient models.**
- **Steel propane cylinder drop-off locations are available at all campgrounds. Any usable fuel will be made available to other campers, while staff safely and completely remove reamining fuel from “empty” canisters so that they can be recycled by a local steel recycler.**

To view Redwood’s Action Plan or learn more about Climate Friendly Parks, visit [www.nps.gov/climatefriendlyparks](http://www.nps.gov/climatefriendlyparks). For more information about Cool Parks, visit [www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=24872](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24872).

## Protect Yourself...

### Beach Safety

Before hitting the beach, check for storm or high surf advisories and be aware of changing tide levels—tide charts are available at all information centers (see page 2). Never turn your back on the surf: large “rogue” or “sneaker” waves may strike unexpectedly. Supervise children at all times.

### Tsunamis

Most commonly caused by earthquakes, tsunamis are series of large waves or surges that may strike the coast for eight hours or longer. If you feel an earthquake, see the ocean suddenly recede, or receive any other tsunami warning: immediately move inland or to higher ground; stay away from coastal areas until officials permit you to return.

### Poison Oak

*Leaves of three, let them be!* Poison oak occurs in various forms in the parks—it can be vine-like or a free-standing shrub. Stay on trails and look for the three distinctive, smooth, shiny leaflets that are bright green or red in new shoots or during the dry season. Contact with leaves can cause an itchy skin rash—wash thoroughly if you brush against poison oak.

### Ticks

Ticks carrying Lyme disease occur in the area. Stay on trails and check clothing frequently (light-colored clothes enhances visibility). Tuck pant legs into socks shirts into pants. Inspect your body thoroughly after hiking.

### High Winds

Avoid old-growth forests in high wind. Entire trees or heavy branches (“widow-makers”) can fall from hundreds of feet above at high speeds.

### Mountain Lions

Mountain lions, or cougars, are seldom seen in these parks. Like any wild animal, they can be dangerous. To prevent an encounter: hike in groups (not alone) and keep children close—don’t let them run ahead on the trail;

keep a clean camp; always be alert to your surroundings. If you meet a mountain lion: do **NOT** run, crouch down, or bend over—stand and face the animal; pick-up children and appear large; remain calm and back away slowly, giving the animal a chance to leave the area; if the animal approaches, yell loudly, wave arms, and throw objects; if attacked, fight back!



## ...Protect Your Parks

### Tidepools

While exploring, protect yourself and the fragile creatures that live here: step carefully among slick rocks; return all rocks and tidepool life to their original position and orientation; be aware of changing tides.

### Aquatic Hitchhikers

Help prevent the spread of invasive species such as New Zealand mudsnail, quagga mussel, and Asian clam. Never release plants, fish, or other animals into a body of water unless they came from that body of water. When leaving water: remove any visible mud, plants, fish, or other animals from recreational equipment and drain water before transporting; clean and dry any equipment or clothing that comes into contact with water.

### Invasive Plants and Diseases

Sudden Oak Death is a disease killing millions of oak and tanoak trees in Calif. and Ore. A root-rotting fungus is killing Port-Orford-cedar throughout its limited range. Non-native invasive plants such as Scotch broom, English ivy, and yellow starthistle compete with native plants and alter ecosystems. You can help: stay on established trails; clean mud and debris from shoes, pets, livestock, and tires before exploring your parks.

### Marine Mammals

Marine mammals are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Stay at least 75 feet away—like all park animals, they’re wild, unpredictable, and potentially dangerous. Never approach seal pups on the beach—they’re resting and waiting for their mothers to bring food.

### Never Feed Wildlife

Feeding wildlife is dangerous to you, other humans, and the fed animal. It’s against the law, too! A fed bear that becomes habituated to humans often has to be killed; feeding ravens and jays may result in increased populations of these predatory birds, threatening endangered species like marbled murrelets and snowy plovers.

Please keep a clean camp or picnic site and store all food or smelly items out of sight in a locked car or bear-proof locker. Wherever cooking or preparing food, keep all food within arm’s reach.



## VIPs: Volunteers in Parks

Volunteers play an ever-increasing role in our parklands. At Redwood, VIPs work side-by-side with National Park Service and California State Park employees to help care for these special places. Whether staffing an information center front desk, serving as a campground host, assisting park scientists in the field or lab, or picking up litter, volunteers are true stewards of our natural and cultural heritage!

We welcome VIPs from all over the United States and the world to live and work in this special place (housing may be available to qualified volunteers). To learn about available VIP opportunities and to apply online, visit [www.volunteer.gov/gov](http://www.volunteer.gov/gov).

For opportunities as a campground host, visit [www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=886](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=886)

